

LIFE EXPECTANCY IN THE UK

Supreeth Gowda

CONTENTS

- 01** INTRODUCTION
- 02** METHODOLOGY
- 03** KEY FINDINGS
- 04** CAUSES OF DEPRIVATION
- 05** TARGETED SOLUTIONS
- 06** FUTURE WORK
- 07** CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION

OBJECTIVES

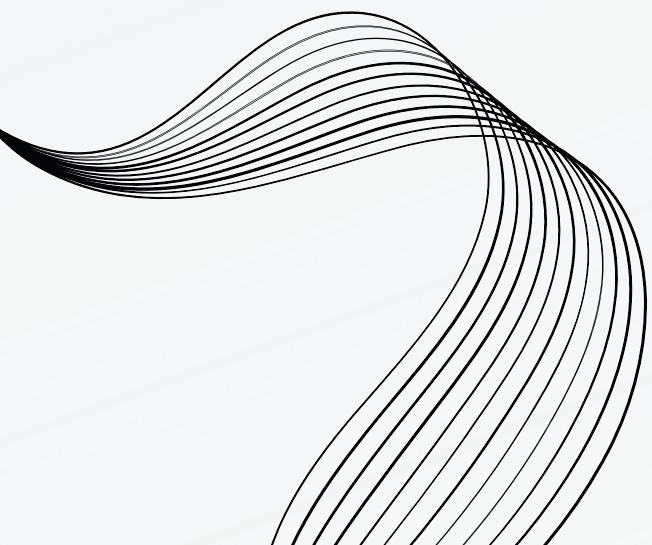
- Understand how socioeconomic factors influence life expectancy.
- Highlight disparities across England with a focus on low-income families.
- To identify geographic inequality in life expectancy within the UK.
- Provide targeted solutions to address inequalities

KEY FACTORS ANALYZED

Life expectancy, net annual income, deprivation rate, homelessness, and deaths due to alcohol.

INFO SOURCES

- Fingertips
- Office for National Statistics (ONS)
- National Health Service(NHS)



METHODOLOGY



01



02



03

ETL

Loading, Cleaning and Transforming the datasets to ensure accurate merging

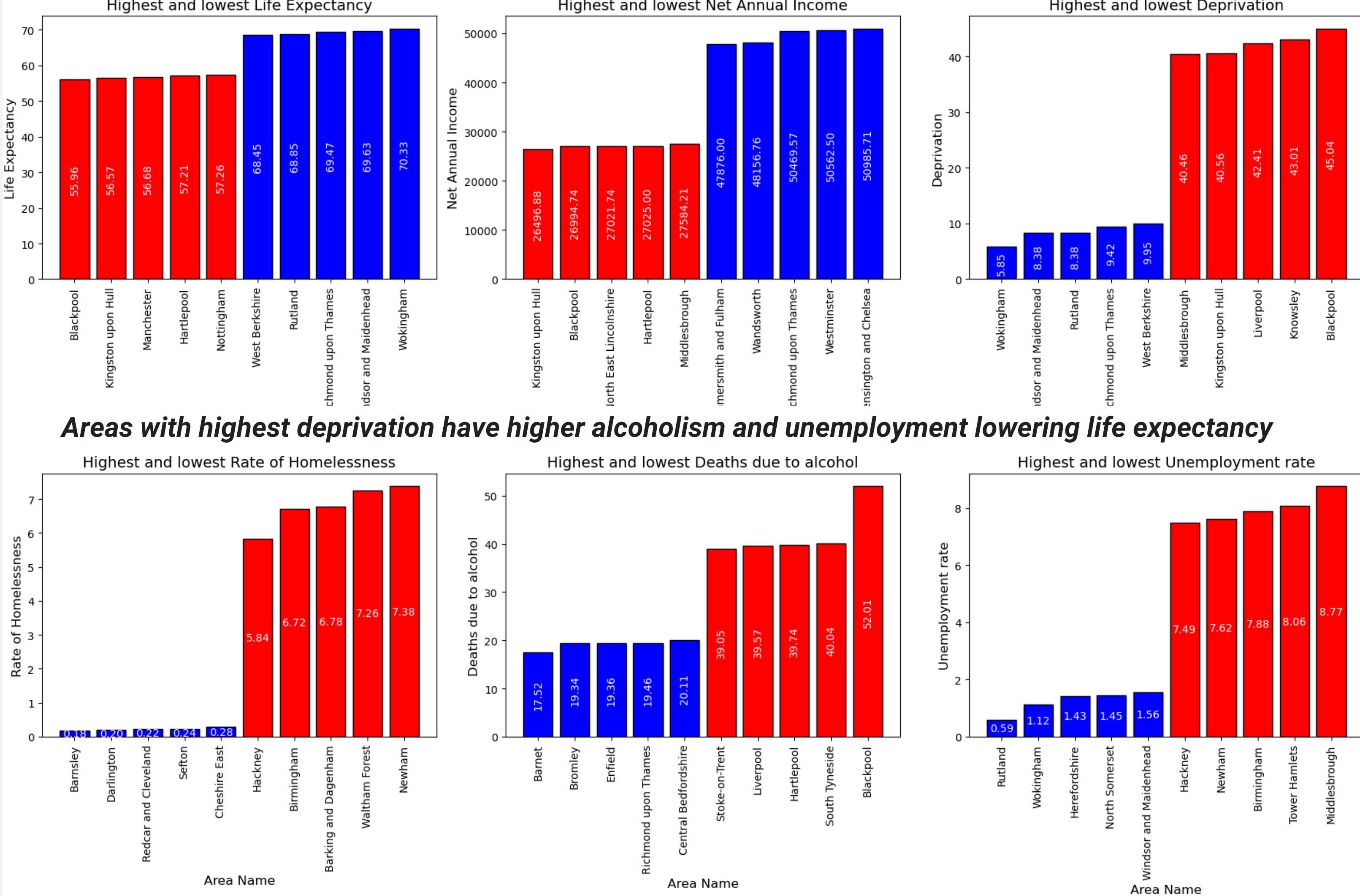
STATISTICAL/VISUAL ANALYSIS

Analyse the data and extract key factors affecting life expectancy.

DISCUSS KEY FINDINGS

Findings are analyzed and potential solutions are provided

KEY FINDINGS



KEY FINDINGS

Strong correlation between multiple factors

- **Deprivation - LE**
- **Alcoholism - LE**
- **Unemployment - LE**
- **Annual Income - Alcoholism**



KEY FINDINGS

Rank	Area Name	Composite score	Life Expectancy	Net Annual Income	Deprivation	Rate of Homelessness	Deaths due to alcohol
1	Wokingham	0.497549	70.3297	47475	5.84599	0.768066	22.1961
2	Windsor and Maidenhead	0.452483	69.6308	47427.8	8.37549	1.11667	25.425
3	Richmond upon Thames	0.430479	69.4708	50469.6	9.42462	2.1217	19.4587
4	West Berkshire	0.366314	68.4495	42059.1	9.95234	0.595237	24.5417
5	Rutland	0.357642	68.853	36980	8.38093	1.33379	34.2906
115	Manchester	-0.258453	56.6837	32433.3	40.0045	2.41141	37.9323
116	Hartlepool	-0.27847	57.2077	27025	35.0367	0.309195	39.7373
117	Middlesbrough	-0.292122	58.6679	27584.2	40.4603	0.653635	39.0196
118	Kingston upon Hull	-0.300127	56.5687	26496.9	40.564	3.48211	33.7854
119	Blackpool	-0.304745	55.9625	26994.7	45.0386	0.293441	52.0066

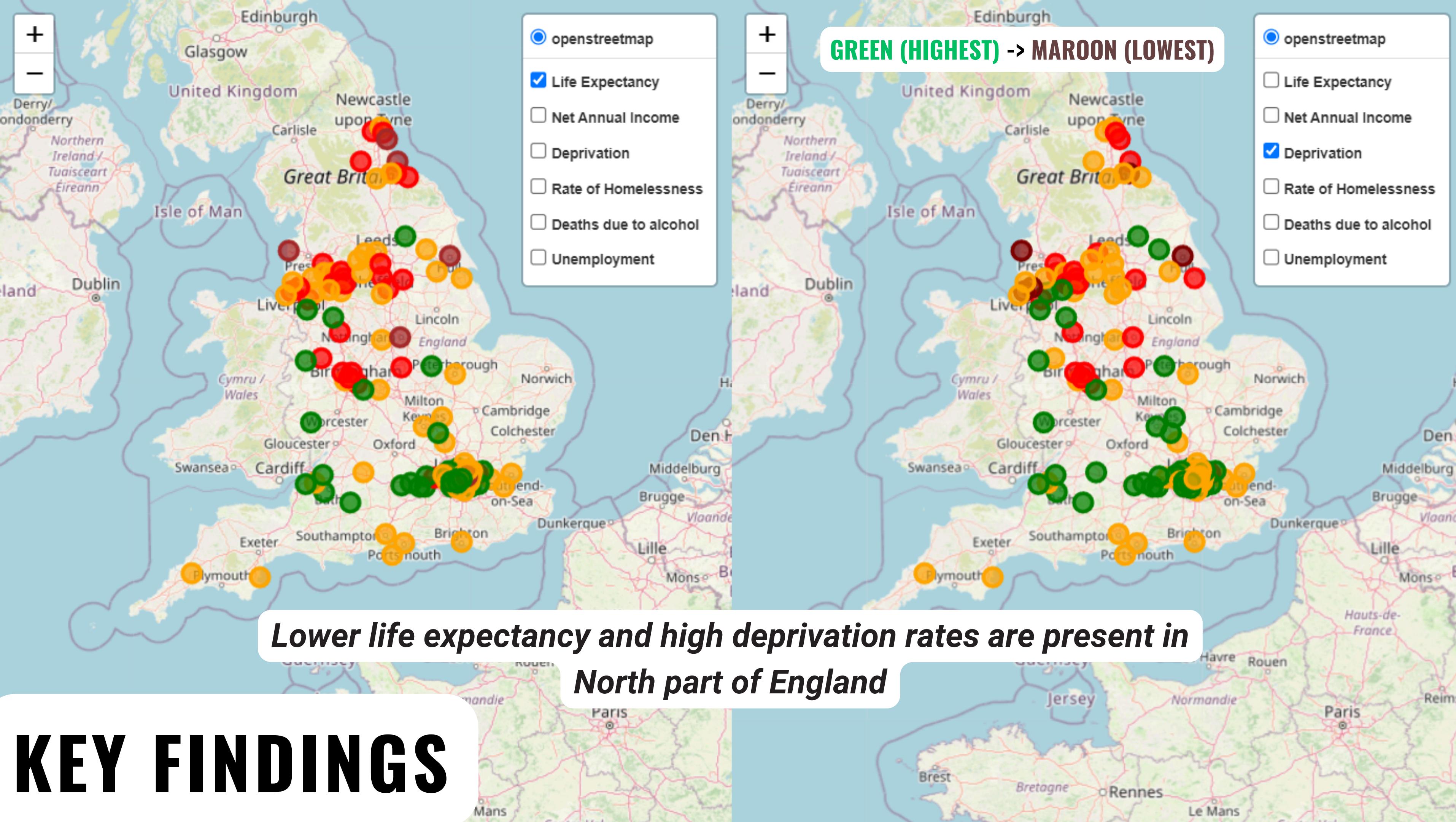
- **Top areas (Wokingham, Windsor) show both high income (£47,000+) and life expectancy (70+ years).**
- **Bottom areas (Blackpool, Kingston upon Hull) show both low income (£26,000-£27,000) and life expectancy (55-56 years).**

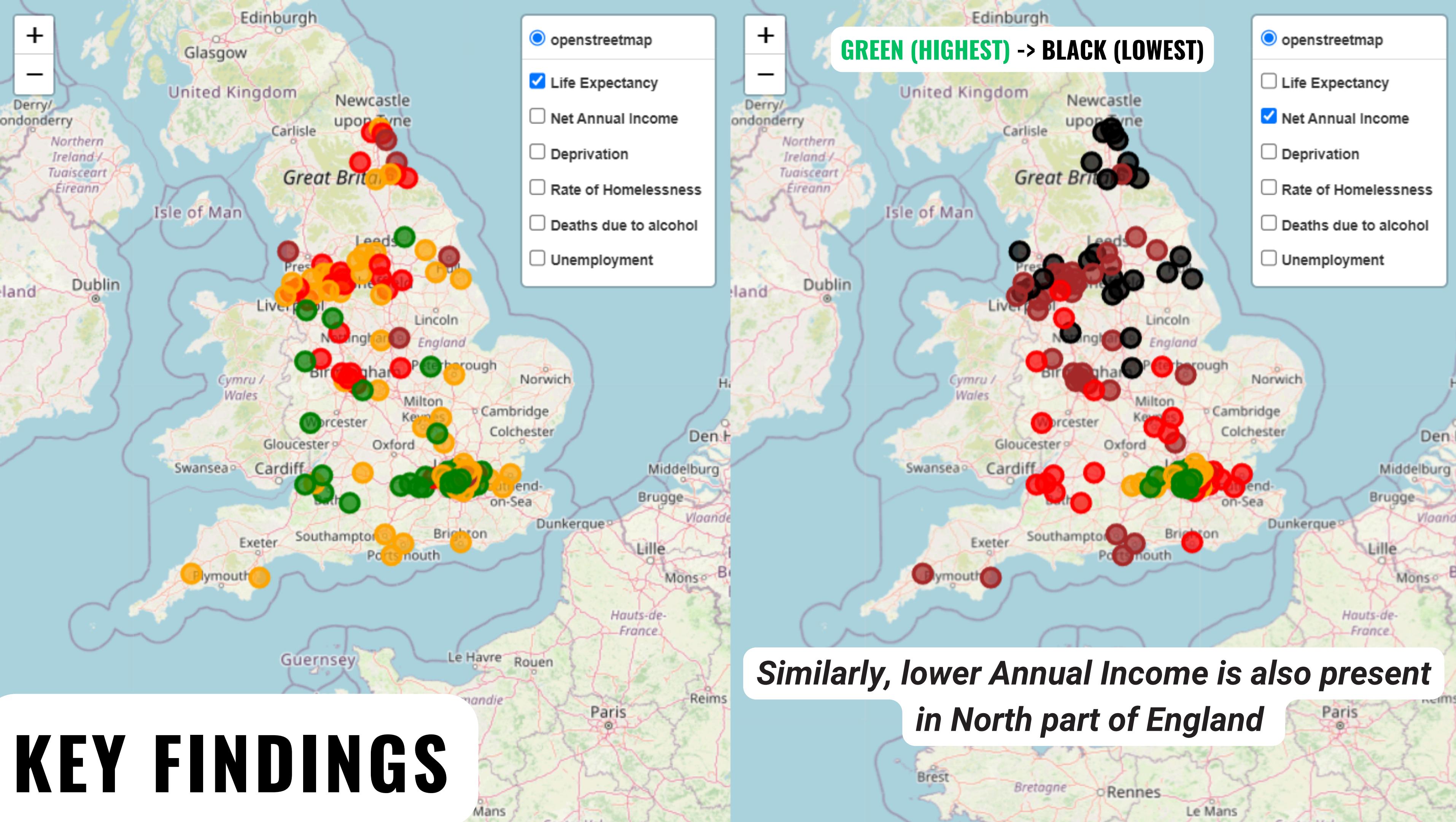
$$\text{Composite Score} = \sum_i (w_i \times \text{Normalized } X_i)$$

where, w is the weight assigned to factor and X_i is the factor value

[Factors are added if positive and subtracted if negative based on factor type]

Ex: Annual Income is added whereas, Deprivation is subtracted]

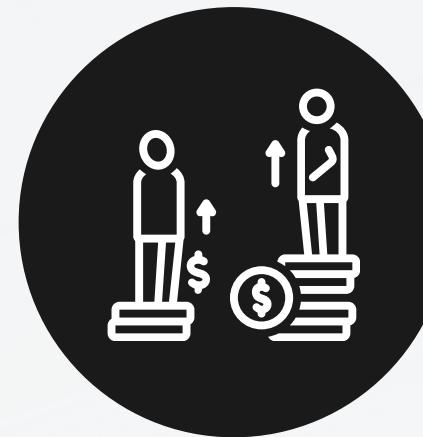




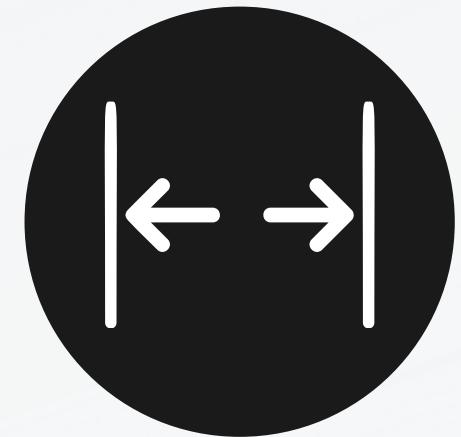
CAUSES OF DEPRIVATION



HISTORICAL
INDUSTRIAL DECLINE



INVESTMENT
DISPARITIES



EDUCATION AND
SKILLS GAP



HEALTH
INFRASTRUCTURE

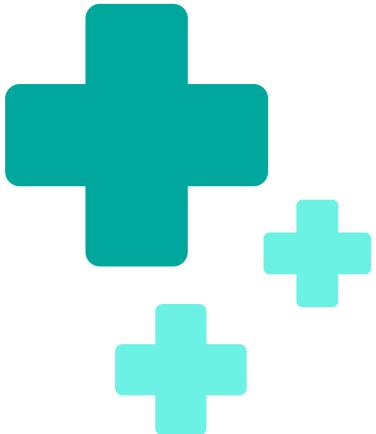


HOUSING MARKET
DYNAMICS



POLICY
CENTRALIZATION

TARGETED SOLUTIONS



HEALTHCARE
INVESTMENT



ACCESS TO
EDUCATION



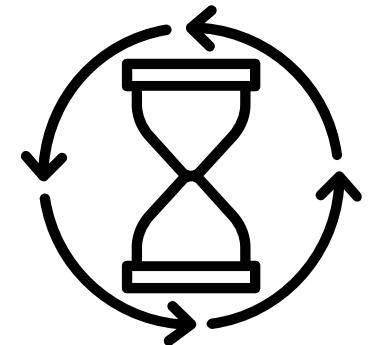
CHANGES TO
POLICIES

EARLY INTERVENTION
PROGRAMS



BETTER ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENTS





Temporal
Analysis



Social
Health/Education
Tracking

FUTURE WORK



International
Benchmarking



Healthcare
Access Mapping



Environmental
Impact

CONCLUSION

1

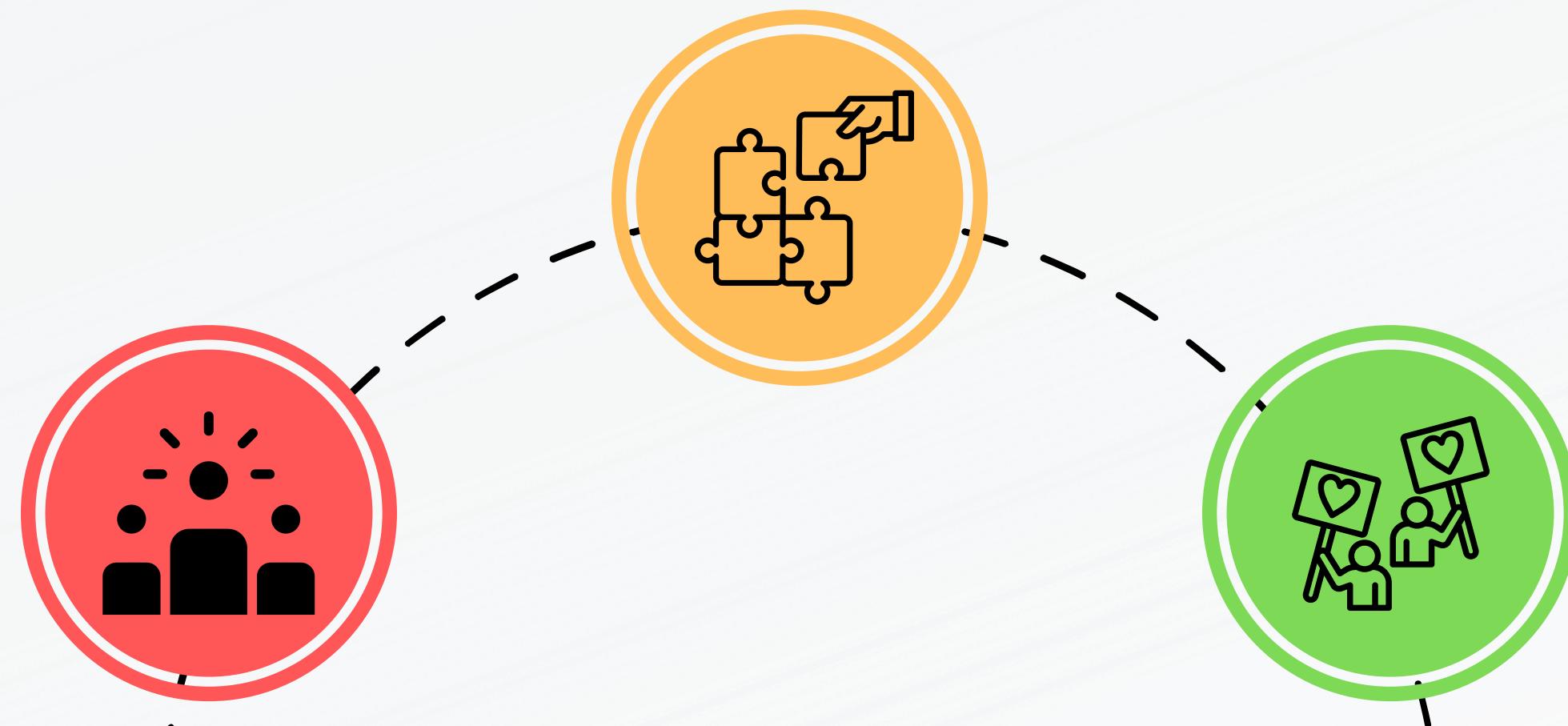
Life expectancy gaps represent one of our most serious social challenges.

2

Data shows clear links between economic inequality and health outcomes which needs to be addressed as it is crucial for improving life expectancy.

3

Action is needed at both policy and community levels.



THANK YOU

